

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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815 Karok	815 Karok	815 Karok
815 01 p [p-half-long] ⁶⁰ [p-unreleased] ⁶¹	*[s-hacek-long]	52 i-long
815 02 p-long ³⁰ (limited)	16 s-hacek ⁶⁴ (allo,limited) */s/ [s-hacek-half-long] ^{60 64} */s/	53 i-nasalized ³³ (limited)
815 03 t [t-half-long] ⁶⁰ [t-unreleased] ⁶¹	17 s-hacek-long ^{30 64} (allo,limited) */s-long/	54 epsilon ³³ (limited)
815 04 t-long ³⁰ (limited)	18 x [x-half-long] ⁶⁰ [x-labialized] ⁶⁶ [x/r-trill-uvular-voiceless] ⁶⁷	55 e-long ⁰⁴ [epsilon-long] ^{34 69} (allo,limited)
815 05 k ⁰¹ [k-half-long] ⁶⁰ [k-unreleased] ⁶¹	19 x-long ³⁰ (limited) [x-long-labialized] ⁶⁶ [x-long/r-trill-uvular-voiceless] ⁶⁷	56 a [a-front] ⁷⁰ (free) [schwa] ⁷¹
815 06 k-long ³⁰ (limited)	21 m [m-half-long] ⁶⁰	57 a-long [a-front-long] ⁷²
815 08 t/s-hacek [t/s-hacek-half-long] ⁶⁰	22 m-long ³⁰ (limited)	58 a-nasalized ³³ (limited)
815 09 t-long/s-hacek ³⁰ (limited)	23 n [n-half-long] ⁶⁰	59 upsilon ⁰⁵
815 10 f [f-half-long] ⁶⁰	24 n-long ³⁰ (limited)	60 upsilon-long ⁰⁵ [upsilon-dot-long] ⁷³ (free)
815 11 f-long ³⁰ (limited)	25 r-flap	61 o-long
815 12 s-laminal [s-laminal-half-long] ⁶⁰ [theta] ⁶² (free)	26 beta-approximant ⁰³	62 yod ⁰⁶ [w-front] ^{07 74}
815 13 s-laminal/theta ³⁰ (limited) [theta-long] ⁶² (free)	27 glottal stop	81 high ⁷⁵ [high-falling-glottalized] ^{12 76}
815 14 s ^{02 31} *[s-hacek] *[s-hacek-half-long] [s-half-long] ⁶⁰	28 h	82 high-falling
815 15 s-long ^{30 32} (limited)	51 i [iota] ⁶⁸	83 low ⁷⁵ [low-glottalized] ^{12 75} (neutral,allo) [mid] ⁷⁵ (neutral,allo)

815 \$a Karok \$d Hoka \$e Northern California Coast \$f 100-1000 \$g Jim Bauman \$g Jim Lorentz (review)

815 \$a Bright, William \$b 1957 \$c The Karok Language \$f (UCPL 13) \$g Berkeley: U. C. Press \$q informants \$r unknown

815 \$a ACCENT \$A Each Karok word has one accented syllable which is stressed and bears one of three tones: /high, high-falling, low/. Unaccented syllables are unstressed, and the tone level is determined with reference to word boundaries and tone of the accented syllable. /high-falling/ is found only on long vowels; the others are not so restricted. In words with /low/ tone (analyzed by Bright as having no accent) the stress falls on a long vowel, if there is one, otherwise on the final syllable. The type and position of accent in a word is determined by the accent of the stem and the accentual properties of any affixes, or by special rules for compounds. Stems with /high-falling/ accent tend to remain unchanged by affixation, while the other accents tend to move and/or change. Both prefixes and suffixes tend to attract the accent; there are many differences depending on the structure of both stem and affix. It is notable that there is a widespread tendency for /low/ accent of stems to become /high/ upon affixation; this is not invariable, and the reverse also happens. In any case the distinction

between /high/ and /low/ is frequently neutralized by affixation. [JHC]

- 815 \$a INTONATION \$A Comma intonation: "Each successive syllable is higher-pitched than those of the same relative syllable-pitch preceding it, until a peak is reached. After this peak, [there is] a fall to about the same pitch as the lowest previous one in the contour. It is never utterance final unless an interruption of speech occurs." Period intonation: "Each successive syllable is higher-pitched than those of the same relative syllable-pitch preceding it, until a peak is reached. After this peak...[there is a] fall to a pitch noticeably lower than anything preceding." High intonation: "All syllables are given a higher pitch than normal. It is associated with excitement on the part of the speaker." Falling intonation: "Each successive pitch is lower than those of the same type preceding it. It is associated with sadness on the part of the speaker." (p.15-16)
- 815 \$a LONG CONSONANTS \$A All of the consonants of Karok except the glottals (/h/, /glottal stop/), approximants (/beta-approximant/, /yod/) and vibrant (/r-flap/) occur with two degrees of length, half-long and long. Bright treats the latter type as geminates. The half-long consonants are non-distinctive, being conditioned by a neighboring long vowel and accent. The long, or geminate, consonants also occur in positions that are by and large predictable, although sometimes short consonants are encountered in loan words, names and minor grammatical categories (adverbs, a few suffixes). Apart from these exceptions the long consonants occur (1) medially in disyllables of the form CVCVC, (2) between a short vowel with high tone (acute accent) and a following vowel, (3) at the beginning of monosyllabic stems. All other positions have the short (or half-long) consonants. Thus although Bright analyzes consonantal length as phonemic, the contrast is at most a very limited one. Bright also points out (ftn. p.9) that there is a tendency among younger speakers of Karok to pronounce all consonants as short, further evidence of the limited nature of this distinction.
- 815 \$a OVER-SHORT VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A "When the second number of a [consonant] cluster is an oral sonorant, the first number, unless homorganic with the second, is usually released into a brief, non-phonemic anaptyctic [sic] vowel.... The non-phonemic vowel has the quality of [schwa] after /a, a-long/, the quality of [i] after front vowels, and the quality of [u] after back vowels.... Oral sonorants in utterance-final position, when pronounced carefully, are heard with a vocalic offglide. The non-phonemic sound reflects the quality of the preceding vowel, in the same way as those discussed above." (p.10)
- 815 \$a SYLLABLE \$A CV(:)(C)
- 815 \$a TONE \$A domain of tone: syllable
- 815 \$a VOICELESS VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A "Weak stress, low pitch, and optional whispering of the whole syllable...occur on short-voweled [posttonic] syllables...followed by pause." (p.13)
- 815 01 \$A A palatal articulation for /k/ may be heard after front vowels, but only rarely.
- 815 02 \$A /s/ is similar to Castilian "s."
- 815 03 \$A Bright on p.8 calls /beta-approximant/ a "spirant" (=fricative), but on p.7 and 54 he classifies it as an oral sonorant. It is here handled only as a sonorant since its feature description and its operation within phonological rules argue strongly against its status as a fricative. Especially relevant are the features lax and voice shared by no other fricatives, as well as the lack of any long allophone.
- 815 04 \$A /e-long/ is described as "generally close." (p.11)
- 815 05 \$A /upsilon, upsilon-long/ are described as tense, which is not defined by Bright.
- 815 06 \$A /yod/ is produced with very little friction.
- 815 07 \$A [w-front] is described as "labialized" by Bright. (p.9)
- 815 08 \$A Glottalization of tones "takes the form of a light glottal interruption." (p.12)
- 815 30 \$A Long obstruents and nasals occur only in medial position, but they contrast in that position with short obstruents and nasals which have entered the language via loan words.
- 815 31 \$A [s] occurs after front vowels mainly in loan words, and in reduplications. See Bright p.17.
- 815 32 \$A /s-long/ occurs before front vowels mainly in loan words.
- 815 33 \$A /i-nasalized, epsilon, a-nasalized/ occur only in exclamations.
- 815 34 \$A [epsilon-long] occurs in certain unexpected environments in exclamations.
- 815 60 \$A The obstruents and nasals are half-long (a) in the environment of a long vowel which bears a high-stressed tone; (b) after the sequence /short vowel.h, or a sonorant (r-flap, beta-approximant).short vowel/, where the first short vowel bears a high-stressed tone; (c)

after a long vowel preceded by a syllable which bears a high-stressed tone.

- 815 61 \$A Stops are unreleased before a stop.
- 815 62 \$A "For younger Karok...[s-laminal/ and /s-laminal/theta/ are] always interdental." (p.8)
- 815 64 \$A [s-hacek] and [s-hacek-long] occur only after front vowels or /yod/, where they were originally allophonic variants of /s/ and /s-long/. However, due to loans, some of which are assimilated, /s/ and /s-long/ now also occur in this environment.
- 815 66 \$A /x, x-long/ are labialized after (back) rounded vowels, with an optional intervening consonant.
- 815 67 \$A /x, x-long/ are realized as [x/r-trill-uvular-voiceless, x-long/r-trill-uvular-voiceless] before front vowels. (p.8)
- 815 68 \$A /i/ is realized as [iotal] before short palatoalveolar consonants or after /x/. (May be lowered even further after /x/ in some persons' speech.)
- 815 69 \$A As an allophone of /e-long/, [epsilon-long] occurs before [x].
- 815 70 \$A /a/ is "often" realized as [a-front] after a front vowel in preceding syllable.
- 815 71 \$A /a/ is realized as [schwa] in unaccented syllables.
- 815 72 \$A /a-long/ is realized as [a-front-long] after a front vowel in preceding syllable.
- 815 73 \$A /upsilon-long/ is realized as [upsilon-dot-long] "often," after a front vowel in preceding syllable.
- 815 74 \$A /yod/ is realized as [w-front] between a back vowel and a stop.
- 815 75 \$A Tone level of unstressed syllables: "high...on initial pretonic syllables with long vowel...and on all medial pretonic syllables.... Mid...on long-voweled medial syllables immediately after an accent...on all medial syllables immediately after [high-falling] accent...and on medial syllables two syllables after [high] accent.... [low-glottalized]...in long-voweled posttonic syllables...followed by pause.... Low...without whispering or glottalization...on all initial syllables with short vowels...on medial syllables" which do not take [high] or [mid] tone by the preceding rules, "and on final posttonic syllables not followed by pause." (p.13)
- 815 76 \$A /high/ becomes [high-falling-glottalized] before pause. (p.11)